Amana®
Heating ▪ Air Conditioning
A higher standard of comfort

HANG07, HALP09, and HAC1PS01-HAC1PS14
High Altitude Conversion Kit

Installation Instructions

Affix this manual, Specification Sheet and Users Information Manual adjacent to the furnace.

⚠ WARNING

This conversion kit shall be installed by a qualified agency in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and all applicable codes and requirements of the authority having jurisdiction. If the information in these instructions is not followed exactly, a fire, explosion or production of carbon monoxide may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life. The qualified service agency performing this work assumes responsibility for the proper conversion of this appliance with this kit.

KIT INCLUDES:

HANG07 (High Altitude Natural Gas) - installation instructions, orifices, wire ties.

HALP09 (High Altitude Propane Gas) - installation instructions, propane orifices, valve conversion kits with instructions, conversion rating plate, conversion date certificate, wire ties, and screen/turbulator removal warning tag.

HAC1PS** (High Altitude Category I Pressure Switch) - installation instructions, pressure switch.

IMPORTANT NOTE: These kits are approved for use on Amana furnace models listed on the following page only. All of the models listed have an Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency (AFUE) of 80%.

THE INSTALLATION AND SERVICING OF THIS EQUIPMENT SHOULD BE PERFORMED ONLY BY QUALIFIED, EXPERIENCED TECHNICIANS.

THIS KIT IS NOT INTENDED FOR USE IN CANADA. THE AMANA 80% FURNACES ARE CGA CERTIFIED TO 4500 FEET ONLY.

⚠ RECOGNIZE THIS SYMBOL AS A SAFETY PRECAUTION.

ATTENTION INSTALLING PERSONNEL

As a professional installer you have an obligation to know the product better than the customer. This includes all safety precautions and related items.

Prior to actual installation, thoroughly familiarize yourself with this Instruction Manual. Pay special attention to all safety warnings. Often during installation or repair it is possible to place yourself in a position which is more hazardous than when the unit is in operation.

Remember, it is your responsibility to install the product safely and to know it well enough to be able to instruct a customer in its safe use.

Safety is a matter of common sense...a matter of thinking before acting. Most dealers have a list of specific good safety practices...follow them.

The precautions listed in this Installation Manual should not supersede existing practices but should be considered as supplemental information.

July 1998 (2)

Amana
Fayetteville, TN 37334

10759906

I. Description

HANG07, HALP09, and HAC1PS01-14 conversion kits are required when installing the following units above their maximum rated altitudes:

Amana Air Command 80 SSE

Amana Air Command SSE II

Amana Air Command SSEIIQ

Amana SV furnaces

Amana Packaged Gas/Electric Units:

PGA/B/DC**

Increases in altitude reduce atmospheric pressure and oxygen content. These reductions effect operating pressures as well as the amount of oxygen which is available for combustion. At higher altitudes, the induced draft blower moves the appropriate CFM with less oxygen and produces a lower pressure at the pressure tap. To maintain a proper air to fuel ratio and to provide proper safeguards under adverse conditions (i.e., blocked flue, blocked drains, etc.), changes must be made to the unit orifice and pressure switches. See Table 1 to see what units are affected at what altitude.

NOTE: Failure to follow these procedures can lead to inefficient and/or incomplete combustion, exposure to life-threatening CO and CO_2 levels, and possibly premature heat exchanger failure.

Furnace Model	Rated Altitude Without Change
GUIA GUIB GCIA GCIB	Up to 7500 Feet
GUIC GCIC GUID PGA/B/D**C	Up to 6000 Feet
GUIS GUIV GCIS	Up to 3000 Feet

Table 1

The orifices in the high altitude kits have been selected as a result of testing with the American Gas Association. They will provide appropriate derating at altitudes above rated altitudes shown in table 1. The selection is based on non-derated gas (about 1000 BTU/ft^3 for natural gas, and 2500 BTU/ft^3 for propane gas). If your gas supply has been derated for the altitude, contact your gas supplier for orifice sizing.

Do not derate by adjusting the manifold pressure to a lower pressure setting than what is specified on the furnace nameplate. With a lower density of air and a lower manifold pressure at the burner orifice, the orifice will not aspirate the proper amount of air into the burner. This can cause incomplete combustion of the gas, flashback, and/or possible yellow tipping.

In addition to using smaller orifices to reduce the fuel input, a different pressure switch must be used at altitudes above the rated altitudes shown in table 1 because of the reduced air density. This is required regardless of the heat content of the fuel used.

II. Pressure Switch Installation

CAUTION

To avoid the risk of fire, property damage, or personal injury, shut off gas supply first, then disconnect the electrical supply before proceeding with conversion.

1. Shut off gas and disconnect electrical supply.
2. Remove pressure switch(es) by removing mounting screws, disconnecting rubber hose and disconnecting wiring (see Figure 1 for typical location).

CAUTION

To avoid the risk of fire, property damage, or personal injury, if disconnecting wires on the pressure switch, make certain to reconnect the wires in the same location.

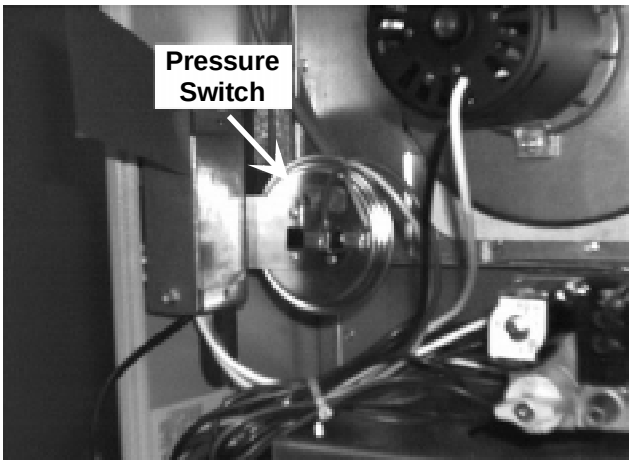

Figure 1
Pressure Switch
(Typical Location)

3. Install the required high altitude pressure switch(es).

   For *single-stage furnaces*, see table 2.

   For *two-stage furnaces* (GUIS, GCIS, GUIV), see table 3.

	Nat. Gas Derates (See Sec. V)	HAC1PS													
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
GUI(A/B)045(A/B) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 34±4% 42±4%	 X X													
GUI(A/B)045(CA/CX) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 34±4% 42±4%													 X X	
GUI(A/B)070(A/B/CA/CX) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 33±4% 41±4%		 X X												
GUI(A/B)090(A/B/CA/CX) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 31±4% 38±4%			 X X											
GUI(A/B)115(A/B/CA/CX) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 27±4% 34±4%						 X	 X							
GUI(A/B)140(A/B/CA/CX) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 25±3% 30±3%				 X	 X									
GCI(A/B)045(A) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 34±4% 42±4%			 X X											
GCI(A/B)070(A) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 33±4% 41±4%							 X X							
GCI(A/B)090(A) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 31±4% 38±4%								 X X						
GCI(A/B)115(A) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 27±4% 34±4%									 X	 X				
GCI(A/B)140(A) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 25±3% 30±3%						 X	 X							
GCI(A/B)045(CA/CX) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 34±4% 42±4%														 X X
GCI(A/B)070(CA/CX) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 33±4% 41±4%		 X X												
GCI(A/B)090(CA/CX) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 31±4% 38±4%					 X	 X								
GCI(A/B)115(CA/CX) 7500 - 9500 ft 9500 - 11000 ft	 27±4% 34±4%						 X	 X							
GCI(A/B)140(CA/CX) 7501 - 9500 ft 9501 - 11000 ft	 25±3% 30±3%							 X	 X						
GUIC, GCIC, GUID 6001 - 8500 ft 8501 - 11000 ft	 33±2.5% 38±3%											 X	 X		
PRESSURE SWITCH SETTING " WC		-1.42	-1.30	-1.20	-1.14	-1.10	-1.05	-1.00	-0.95	-0.89	-0.85	-0.50	-0.41	-1.66	-1.57

Table 2
Pressure Switch Kits (Category I Venting Only)

GUIS, GUIV, GCIS High Altitude Charts

	For 3,001 feet to 7,000 feet					For 7,001 to 8,500 feet			
	HATS01	HATS02	HATS03	HATS04	HATS05	HATS06	HATS07	HATS08	HATS09
GUI(S,V)070	X					X			
GUI(S,V)090		X				X			
GUI(S,V)115			X				X		
GUI(S,V)140				X				X	
GCIS070					X				X
GCIS090					X				X
Low Pressure Switch "WC	-0.37	-0.37	-0.37	-0.32	-0.27	-0.32	-0.32	-0.27	-0.23
High Pressure Switch "WC	-0.66	-0.6	-0.55	-0.55	-0.46	-0.55	-0.46	-0.46	-0.37
Natural Gas Orifices (DMS)	#44	#44	#44	#44	#44	#45	#45	#45	#45

Table 3

4. Reconnect the hose and wires. Reconnect wiring according to the wiring diagram located inside the blower compartment access panel.
5. Proceed with orifice installation.

III. Orifice Installation

CAUTION

To avoid the risk of fire, property damage, or personal injury, shut off gas supply first, then disconnect the electrical supply before proceeding with conversion.

1. Remove the gas manifold by removing the burner box front cover (not required on all models), cutting the wire ties, disconnecting the gas valve low voltage wires, and removing the four manifold mounting screws (see Figure 2).

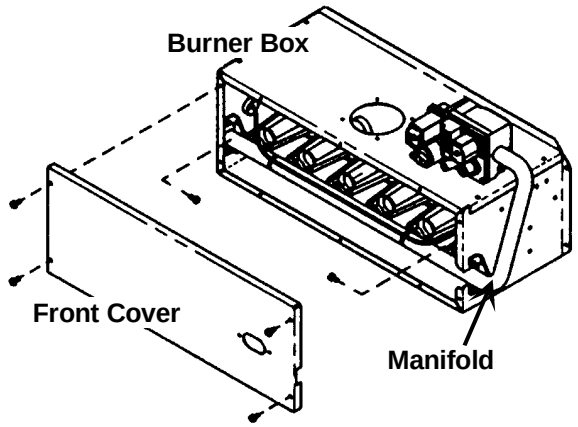

Figure 2
Gas Manifold Removal

2. Replace natural gas orifices (Figure 3 & 4) with the correct orifice kit depending on propane or natural gas usage and the altitude at the installation site. Refer to Tables 3, 4, and 5 for the appropriate kit required.

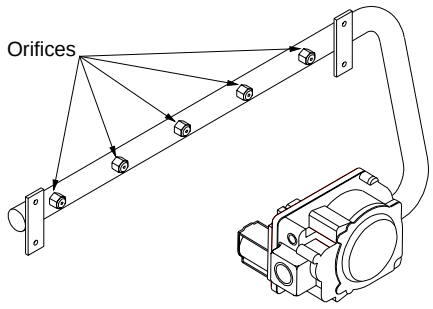

Figure 3
Replacing Gas Orifices

Figure 4
Orifices

Furnace Model	Kit Number	Altitude (Feet)	Orifice
GUIA GUIB GCIA GCIB	HANG07	7501 - 11000	#45
GUIC GCIC GUID PGA/B/D**C	HANG07	6001 - 11000	#45

NOTE: Units Installed in Canada are certified to 4500 feet only, therefore these kits are not applicable in Canada.

Table 4
Natural Gas Orifice Kits*

* This table assumes non-derated natural gas (about 1000 BTU/ft^3). If your gas supply has been derated for the altitude, contact your gas supplier for orifice sizing.

Furnace Model	Kit Number	Altitude (Feet)	Orifice
GUIA GUIB GCIA GCIB	HALP09	7501 - 11000	#56
GUIC GCIC GUID PGA/B/D**C	HALP09	6001 - 11000	#56
GUIS GUIV GCIS	HALP09	7001 - 8500	#56

NOTE: Units Installed in Canada are certified to 4500 feet only, therefore these kits are not applicable in Canada.

Table 5
Propane Gas Orifice Kits

3. Tighten orifices with a box-end wrench. Do not use a socket wrench as it could damage the orifices. Do not overtighten. Do not cross thread.

   PGA**C, PGB**C and PGD**C models only:

   Remove pilot tube from gas valve.

   Remove the screws holding the pilot assembly to the burner tray.

   Remove the assembly.

   Remove the pilot orifice as shown in Figure 5.

   Replace the pilot orifice with the orifice provided with the kit, and reassemble in reverse order.

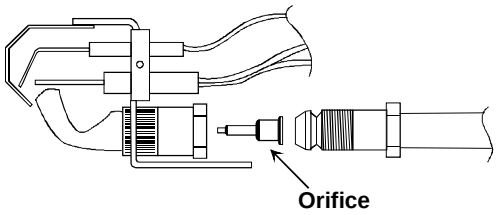

Figure 5
Package Unit Orifice

CAUTION

To prevent premature heat exchanger failure, follow the instructions below to remove all metal inserts from the heat exchanger tubes during conversions to propane gas.

4. If converting to propane gas, remove metal screen inserts, where present, from the entrance of the heat exchanger tubes. (See Figure 6 and follow the a,b,c directions)

   NOTE: Some models do not have metal screen inserts.

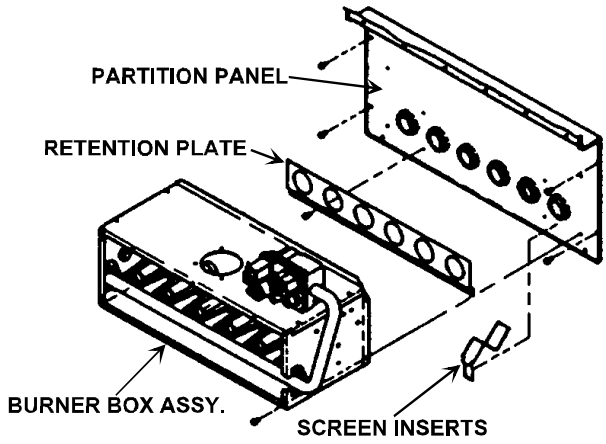

Figure 6
Removal of Metal Screen Inserts

   a. Remove entire burner box assembly, including burners, from the partition panel as one unit.

   b. Hold assembly and remove the screen retention plate and tube inserts from each section of the heat exchanger.

   c. Reinstall the retention plate and entire burner box assembly.

NOTE: To prevent unsatisfactory unit operation, the proper gas conversion kit must be used for each gas valve. Use the White-Rodgers kit only with the White-Rodgers gas valve, the Honeywell Spring kit only with the Honeywell gas valve and the Robertshaw kit only with the Robershaw gas valve. THE SPRING KITS ARE NOT INTERCHANGEABLE.

NOTE: Two stage furnaces do not require a spring kit. Discard all spring kits.

5. Reinstall the gas manifold and reconnect the gas valve low voltage wiring. Install new wire ties making sure that wires do not droop between orifices and burners.
6. If converting to propane gas, see PROPANE GAS CONVERSION section for additional instructions. If remaining on natural gas, skip to OPERATIONAL CHECK.

IV. Propane Gas Conversion

WARNING

PERSONAL INJURY HAZARD

If your propane gas furnace is installed in a basement, an excavated area or a confined space, we strongly recommend that you contact your propane supplier about installing a warning device that would alert you to a gas leak.

Propane gas is heavier than air and any leaking gas can settle in any low areas or confined spaces.

Propane gas odorant may fade, making the gas undetectable except with a warning device.

An undetected gas leak would create a danger of explosion or fire. If you suspect the presence of gas, follow the instructions on the cover of the furnace installation manual. Failure to do so could result in SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

WARNING

PERSONAL INJURY HAZARD

Iron oxide (rust) can reduce the level of odorant in propane gas. A gas detecting device is the only reliable method to detect a propane gas leak. Contact your propane supplier about installing a gas detecting warning device to alert you in the event that a gas leak should develop.

Failure to detect a propane gas leak could result in an EXPLOSION or FIRE which could cause SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

CAUTION

To prevent unsatisfactory furnace operation, the proper gas conversion kit must be used for each valve. Use the White-Rodgers spring kit only with the White-Rodgers gas valve, Honeywell spring kit only with the Honeywell gas valve and Robertshaw spring kit only with the Robershaw gas valve. THE SPRING KITS ARE NOT INTERCHANGEABLE.

IMPORTANT: Propane gas is heavier than air and does not vent upward as with natural gas fuels.

CAUTION

To prevent premature heat exchanger failure, follow the instructions below to remove all metal inserts from the heat exchanger tubes during propane gas conversions.

1. **IMPORTANT: Remove the metal inserts from the entrance of all heat exchanger tubes, as shown in Figure 6**. This should be done as part of the "ORIFICE INSTALLATION" procedure.
2. Replace the gas valve regulator spring with one of the new springs included in this propane gas conversion kit. If the unit is equipped with a White-Rodgers 36E gas valve, (Figures 7 & 8), use Spring Kit #92-0659. If the unit is equipped with a Honeywell VR8205, SV9500, or SV9501 gas valve, (Figure 9, 12, &13), use Spring Kit #393691. If the unit is equipped with a Robertshaw 7222 gas valve, (Figure 10), use Spring Kit #54300. In each case, change the regulator spring per instructions included with that particular regulator spring. Discard unused spring kits.

NOTE: White-Rodgers 36E96 (Figure 11), gas valves, do not require a spring kit. Discard all spring kits.

3. Attach the label (found in the spring kit) to the gas valve, indicating propane conversion.
4. Attach conversion data plate, with correct input rating, adjacent to the unit rating plate.
5. Post "conversion date certificate" adjacent to the furnace.

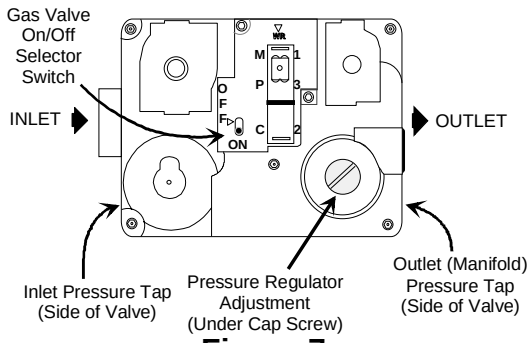

Figure 7
White-Rodgers 36E22 Gas Valve

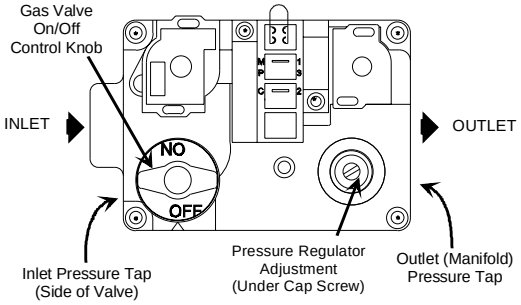

Figure 8
White-Rodgers 36E36 Gas Valve

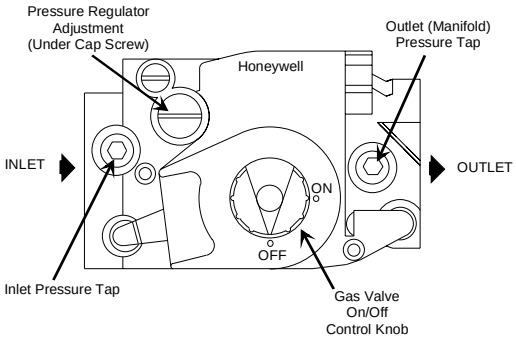

Figure 9
Honeywell VR8205 Gas Valve

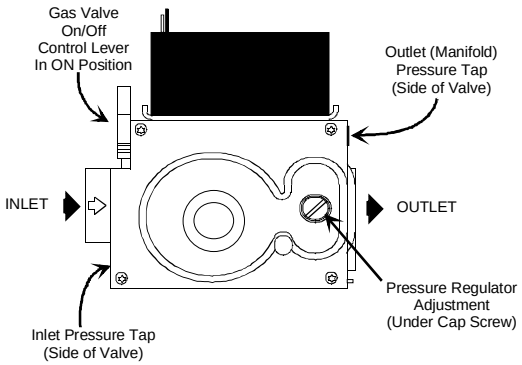

Figure 10
Robertshaw Model 7222

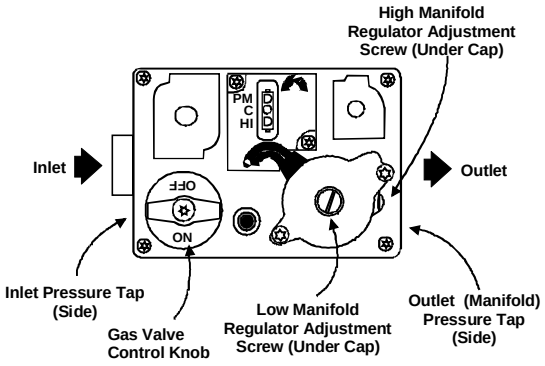

Figure 11
White-Rodgers 36E96 Gas Valve

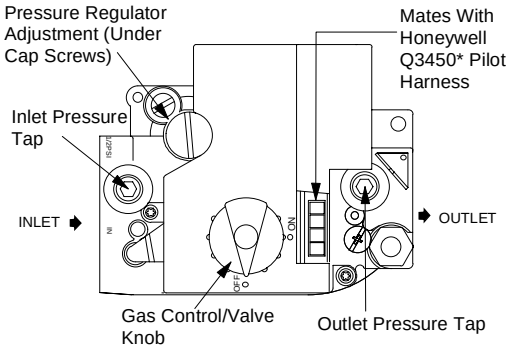

Figure 12
Honeywell SV9500 Gas Valve

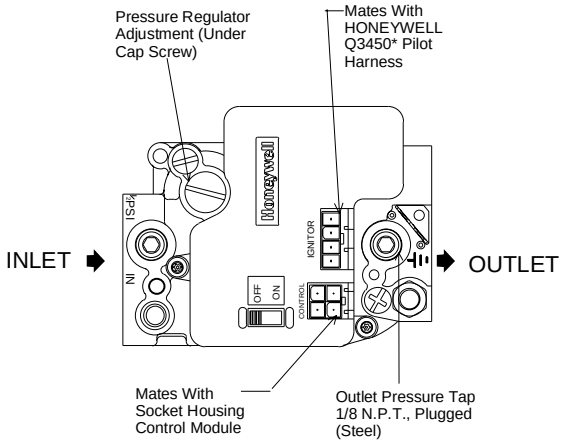

Figure 13
Honeywell SV9501 Gas Valve

V. Operational Check

1. Start the furnace using the procedures in the section, “Operating Your Furnace” in the installation instructions. In addition, perform the following checks and adjustments.
2. The position of the ignitor, relative to the burner, is not affected by this conversion procedure but the ignitor should be visually inspected for any damage at this point.
3. Check For Leaks - Leak check the orifice threads by using a soap solution. Reinstall the burner box cover.

WARNING

To avoid the risk of fire or explosion, do not use a flame to check for leaks.

4. Check Gas Input And Pressures

   Check inlet gas pressure. With the power and gas off, connect a water manometer or adequate gauge to the “inlet pressure tap” of the gas valve. With the power and gas on, put the furnace into heating cycle and turn on all other gas consuming appliances. For natural gas, the inlet gas pressure should be between 5.0 and 10.0 inches of water. For propane gas the inlet gas pressure should be between 11.0 and 13.0 inches of water.

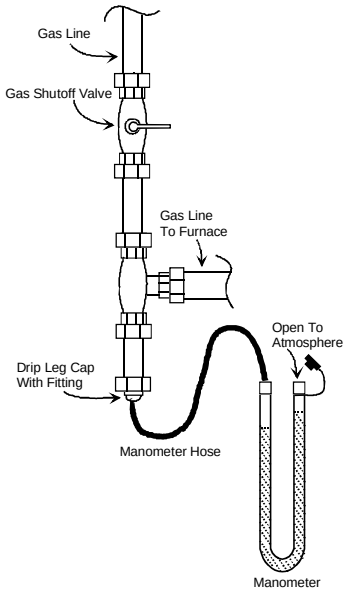

Figure 14
Manometer

5. Check The Manifold Pressure

   On single stage units, set the manifold pressure to 10.0” W.C. (water column). For direct vent (GUD, GCD) furnaces, see “Setting GUD and GCD Manifold Pressure” before setting pressure (Figure 12).

   On two stage units, adjust the high stage manifold pressure to 10.0” W.C. and the low stage manifold pressure to 6.0” W.C. (Figure 11). The White-Rodgers 36E96 gas valve requires a 3/32” allen wrench to adjust the manifold pressures.

   A tapped opening is provided in the gas valve (Figures 7 through 13) to facilitate measurement of the manifold pressure. A "U Tube” manometer having a scale range from 0 to 12 inches of water column should be used for this measurement (Figure 14). The manifold pressure must be measured with the burners operating, and with the burner box cover (cover not used on all models) in place.

Single Stage Furnaces

To adjust the pressure regulator, remove the adjustment screw cover on the gas valve. Turn out (counterclockwise) to decrease pressure, turn in (clockwise) to increase pressure. (“Manifold Pressure Adjustment” in Figure 7 through 13). Only small variations in gas flow should be made by means of the pressure regulator adjustment. For natural gas, the manifold pressure must be between 3.2 and 3.8 inches water column (3.5” nominal). For propane gas, the manifold pressure must be between 9.7 and 10.3 inches water column (10.0” nominal). Any major changes in flow must be made by changing the size of the burner orifices.

Two Stage Furnaces

To adjust the pressure regulator, remove both high and low adjustment screws on the gas valve (Figure 11). Using a 3/32” allen wrench turn out (counterclockwise) to decrease pressure, turn in (clockwise) to increase pressure.

a. Adjust the low stage regulator to increase low stage output so furnace will light and carryover.
b. Adjust the high stage regulator to required manifold pressure setting.
c. Reinstall high stage cap screw.
d. Recheck manifold pressure setting with cap on.
e. Adjust low stage regulator to required manifold pressure setting.
f. Reinstall low stage cap screw.
g. Make sure furnace operates at the proper manifold pressure at both high and low stage outputs.

For propane gas, the manifold pressure must be between 9.7 and 10.3 inches water column (10.0 nominal). The low stage manifold pressure must be between 5.7 and 6.3 inches water column (6.0 nominal).

	Natural Gas Input (BTU/hr) at Altitude for GUIC, GUID, GCIC, PGA**C, PGB**C, PGD**C										
Heating Input (BTU/hr)	**6,001 feet**	**6,500 feet**	**7,000 feet**	**7,500 feet**	**8,000 feet**	**8,500 feet**	**9,000 feet**	**9,500 feet**	**10,000 feet**	**10,500 feet**	**11,000 feet**
46,000	31,970	31,510	31,050	30,590	31,130	29,670	29,348	28,796	28,244	27,692	27,140
69,000	47,955	47,265	46,575	45,885	45,195	44,505	44,022	43,194	42,366	41,538	40,710
92,000	63,940	63,020	62,100	61,180	60,260	59,340	58,686	57,592	56,488	55,384	54,280
115,000	79,925	78,775	77,625	76,475	75,325	74,175	73,370	71,990	70,610	69,230	67,850
138,000	95,910	94,530	93,150	91,770	90,390	89,010	88,044	86,388	84,732	83,076	81,420

Table 6

Natural Gas Firing Rates														
		Low Stage Inputs and High Stage Inputs (BTU/hr) at Altitude												
Model	**Stage**	**3,001 feet**	**3,500 feet**	**4,000 feet**	**4,500 feet**	**5,000 feet**	**5,500 feet**	**6,000 feet**	**6,500 feet**	**7,000 feet**	**7,001 feet**	**7,500 feet**	**8,000 feet**	**8,500 feet**
GUI(S,V)070	Low	47,040	46,080	45,120	44,160	43,920	43,680	43,440	43,200	42,990	39,121	38,621	37,401	36,542
	High	64,170	62,790	61,410	60,030	59,616	59,202	58,788	58,374	57,940	52,725	51,567	50,408	49,249
GUI(S,V)090	Low	62,720	61,440	60,160	58,880	58,560	58,240	57,920	57,600	57,320	52,161	51,015	49,868	48,722
	High	85,560	83,720	81,880	80,040	79,488	78,936	78,384	77,832	77,253	70,301	68,755	67,210	65,665
GUI(S,V)115	Low	78,400	76,800	75,200	73,600	72,200	72,800	72,400	72,000	71,650	65,202	63,769	62,336	60,903
	High	106,950	104,650	102,350	100,050	99,360	98,670	97,980	97,290	96,567	87,876	85,944	84,013	82,082
GUI(S,V)140	Low	94,080	92,160	90,240	88,320	87,840	87,360	86,880	86,400	85,980	78,242	76,522	74,803	73,083
	High	128,340	125,580	122,820	120,060	119,232	118,404	117,576	116,748	115,880	105,451	103,133	100,816	98,498
GCIS070	Low	47,040	46,080	45,120	44,160	43,920	43,680	43,440	43,200	42,990	39,121	38,261	37,401	36,542
	High	64,170	62,790	61,410	60,030	59,616	59,202	58,788	58,374	57,940	52,725	51,567	50,408	49,249
GCIS090	Low	62,720	61,440	60,160	58,880	58,560	58,240	57,920	57,600	57,320	52,161	51,015	49,868	48,722
	High	85,560	83,720	81,880	80,040	79,488	78,936	78,384	77,832	77,253	70,300	68,755	67,210	65,665

Table 7

6. Check The Gas Input - Natural Gas

   To measure the gas input using the gas meter, proceed as follows:

   a. Turn off gas supply to all other appliances except the furnace.

   b. With the furnace operating, time the smallest dial on the meter for one complete revolution. If this is a 2 cubic foot dial, divide the seconds by 2; if it is a 1 cubic foot dial, use the seconds as is. This gives the seconds per cubic foot of gas being delivered to the furnace.

   c. INPUT = (GAS HTG VALUE) x (3600) ÷ (SEC. PER CUBIC FOOT)

      Example: Natural gas with a heating value of 1000 BTU per cubic foot and 34 seconds per cubic foot as determined by Step 2, then:

      Input = 1000 x 3600 ÷ 34 = 106,000 BTU per Hour

      NOTE: BTU content of the gas should be obtained from the gas supplier. (3600 is a conversion factor between seconds and hours).

      This measured input must agree with the derates for the furnace model, input, and installation altitude as indicated in the appropriate tabel (Table 2, Table 6, or Table 7). See **Derating Examples 1-4** for use of tables.

   d. Relight all other appliances turned off in Step 6a. Be sure all pilot burners are operating.

Derating Example 1: GUIA115A40 at 8500 ft.

Sea level input = 115,000 BTU/Hr.

From Table 2: Derate at 8500 ft. = 27±4%

Since we are at the mid point of the elevation range, we use the mid point of the derate; 27%.

New Input = 115000 x (1 - .27) = 83950 BTU/hr

Derating Example 2: GUIC045DA30 at 7500 ft.

Sea level input = 46,000 BTU/hr

From Table 6 rate at 7500 ft. = 30,590 BTU/hr

Derating Example 3: GUIS115CA50 at 4500 ft.

Sea level input = 80,000 BTU/hr (Low Stage)
115,000 BTU/hr (High Stage)

From Table 7 rates at 4500 ft.=

73,600 BTU/hr (Low Stage)

100,050 BTU/hr (High Stage)

Derating Example 4: PGB36C0902D at 6500 ft.

Sea level input = 92,000 BTU/hr (High Stage)

From Table 6 rate at 6500 ft.= 63,020 BTU/hr

7. Check The Gas Input - Propane Gas

   Verify the gas input rate by checking that the appropriate orifices have been installed and the manifold pressure has been set as stated in these instructions.

8. Check Burner Flames

   Check burner flames through the view port in the burner box. Flames should be stable, soft and blue, (dust may cause orange tips but they must not be yellow). They should extend directly outward from the burners without curling, floating, or lifting off.

9. Check the normal operating sequence of the ignition system to insure burners light properly.

10. Check Temperature Rise

    NOTE: The relationship between external static pressure and temperature rise will be different than is shown in the Installation Instructions, while the relationship between CFM and temperature rise will be about the same. Temperature rise must still be within the limits on the nameplate.

    Check the temperature rise through the unit by placing thermometers in supply and return air registers as close to the furnace as possible. Thermometers must not be able to "see" the furnace's heat exchangers, or false readings could be obtained.

    - All registers must be open, all duct dampers must be in their final (fully or partially open) position, and the unit operated for 15 minutes before taking readings.
    - The temperature rise for each heating speed must be within the range specified on the rating plate or Specification Sheet.

    NOTE: Air temperature rise is the temperature difference between supply and return air.

    With a properly designed system, the proper amount of temperature rise will normally be obtained when the unit is operated at rated input with the "as shipped" blower speed.

    If the correct amount of temperature rise is not obtained, it may be necessary to change the blower speed. A faster blower speed will reduce the temperature rise. A slower blower speed will increase the temperature rise.

    If it is necessary to adjust the blower speed, consult the furnace installation manual for details.

11. For propane gas conversions, attach conversion data plate, with correct input rating, adjacent to the unit rating plate and post "conversion date certificate" adjacent to the furnace.

VI. Complete The Installation

See the furnace installation manual for all installation details which were not covered in this booklet.